THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

PROPOSED PURCHASE OF THE MALTEY HOUSE FOR THE SENATE,

The Bill for a 2.000 Acre Park in Wash. facton Pinnity Passed-The Resolution Pinetag \$1,000,000 in the Hands of the Secretary of the Navy to Purchase Michai Ore Meets With Opposition in the Senate-Mr. Enloc Has a Little Bialogue With the Speaker-The Conference Report on the Tariff Bill Presented

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.-In the Senate to-day Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) introduced a bill (which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations), appropriating \$132,000 for the purchase, for the use of the Senate of the Malthy House, at the corner of New Jersey avenue and B street, northwest, with the wacant lots on the north side of it. He said that the reason why the matter of its purchase had been so long delayed was that there had been litigation as to the title to the property, but that litigation had now been

The conference report, presented yesterday, bill to establish the Bock Creek Park in the District of Columbia was taken up, and after remarks by Mr. Gorman and Mr. Gibson favoring the park, but deprecating the requirement that the people of the District shall pay half the cost and half of the yearly expenditures, and by Mr. Reagan against the unmeessary extent of the park, 2,000 acres whereas the great Central Park of New York contained only 700 acres, the report was agreed to, and the bill now goes to the President for his approval.

The House joint resolution appropriating

\$1,000,000 for the purchase of nickel ore and nickel matte for naval purposes having been received from the House, was laid before the Senate at the request of Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.), and Mr. Cameron (Rep., Pa.), offered an amendment to it providing that such nickel ore or nickel matte so purchased shall be equally distributed among the contractors for

nickel steel armor plating.
In reply to questions Mr. Hale said that there never had been so complete and demonstrating a test of the value of an amalgamation of nickel with steel for steel plates for vessels and ordnance as the recent one at Annapolia. The result of that experiment was so remarkable that the Secretary of the Navy deemed it essential that he should, while the opportunity offered, secure the control of nickel mity offered, secure the control of nickel enough to make an alloy for the plates now being forged. The Committee on Naval Affairs had had a full hearing, at which the requits of the test were submitted, and he had been unanimously authorized to report the joint resolution. The House of Representatives had passed it, and it was very desirable that the Senate should pass it to-day.

Mr. Dolph (Hep., Ore.)—So that the proposed action is based mainly on the one experiment at Annapolis.

setion is based mainly on the one experiment at Annapolis.

Mr. Hale—It is based largely on that, although the matter has been for some time in the minds of naval officers.

Mr. Dolph—Have not the contracts for the step in plate for armor been made?

Arr. Hale—They have been.

Mr. Dolph—Then a change will have to be made in those contracts?

Mr. Hale—That matter has been gone over by the Secretary of the Navy with the contractors, and they are entirely willing to have an amalgamation of nickel in the plates, which have not yet proceeded too far to allow that to be tone.

have not yet proceeded too far to allow that to be done.

Mr. Dolph inquired as to the additional cost.

Mr. Haie—Nickel is, of course, more expensive than forged steel; but the Government pays for it, and is to get the benefit of it by an arrangement with the contractors. It will be a matter of agreement between the Secretary and the contractors. The great supply of nickel is found in two places—in the Sudbury district of Canada and in New Caledonia. The Canadian mine is owned by our own citizens, and these gentlemen are entirely willing to furnish the Government with it if contracted for now land that is one reason for prompt action), because they can sell the entire product to foreign powers that desire to get it.

Mr. Cameron—I will ask a vote on my amendment, so that no contractors.

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.), said that he had no objection to the amendment. He thought it a wise provision; but he objected to the propesition, at this late hour of the session, to add \$1,000,000 to the already large appropriations made for the naval establishment.

wise provision; but he objected to the proposition, at this late hour of the session, to add \$1,000.000 to the already large appropriations made for the naval establishment. It seemed to him a very extraordinary proposition. It was a proposition for the Government to enter into partnership with the contractors in procuring the material to be used in the construction of armor plates. Up to this time the ingenious and enterprising men engaged in steel manufactories had been the men to procure from abroad, by purchase and otherwise, the right to use the various processes in the manufacture of the steel, and all that the Government had done or had attempted to do was to fix the standard of the steel that was to be put in the vessels. But now, suddenly, with only a single test at Annapolis with very remarkable results as to

Annapolis with very remarkable results as to the plate with an amnigam of nickel, the Government was to enter into a partnership with the manufacturers of steel plate for the navy. No Secretary of the New would be able to hold his contractors responsible for the efficiency of the plates furnished by them when he supplied a part of the material. More suits would result from such a system than the Navy Department has had on its hands since the spring of 1886. Such a system would necessarily be unsatisfactory. Hesides, he thought it the height of unwisdom to place in the hands of any one officer of the Government a million of dollars, so that he might go out and buy nickel ore and nickel matte. The result would be inefficient work for the Government, and in its wake would follow extravagance, if not corruption. It might be that, with that large appropriation for the purchase of nickel, additional nickel mines might be opened in this country, but as the case now stood it was practically an appropriation to buy the product of a single mine in Canada.

After further discussion Mr. Hale consented te let the joint resolution go over till to-morrow, saying that he would call it unimmediately after the routine morning business.

On motion of Mr. Blair (Rep. N. H.) the House bill to amend "an act to problish the importation and migration of foreigners and allers under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, its Territories, and the District of Columbia," was taken from the calendar.

Mr. Plumb (Rep. Kan.) moved to amend the

the District of Columbia. Was taken from the calendar.

Mr. Plumb (Rep., Kan.) moved to amend the fifth section, which provides that the act simil not apply to professional actors, artists, &c., by inserting before the word "artists" the words "musical or other." The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Carlisle (Dem., Ky.) moved to substitute for the words "regularly ordained ministers of

Mr. Carlisle (Dem., Ky.) moved to substitute for the words "regularly ordained ministers of the Gospel" the words "regularly ordained or the Gospel" the words "regularly ordained or the Gospel" the words "regularly ordained or constituted ministers of religion," and said that without that amendment the bill would exclude Jewish rabbis. The amendment was after some discussion, agreed to.

Mr. Plumb moved to insert after the word artists the word "pusicians."

Mr. Blair opposed the amendment as tending to bring foreign nusicians in competition with the men who practice the art in common like. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Plumb offered an amendment that the bill shall not apply to any organization of musicians or orthestras.

Mr. Ockrell Dom., Mo.) denounced the bill as one of fraudulent protences. It was not as good as the existing law. It was a relaxation of the existing law. It was a relaxation of the existing law. It was a fraud of the basest character upon them.

Mr. Oullom (Rep., Ill.) said that he had that fear, and therefore asked an explanation, lest it might liberalize existing law and let in people who were not wanted in.

The bill went over until to-morrow leaving Mr. Plumb's last amendment unacted upon, and the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to establish a United States land court and to provide for the settlement of private land claims.

After a long discussion the bill went over without action, and the Henate adjourned.

Mr. Candler (Rep., Mass.), fr m the World's Fair Committee, reported a resolution provid-ing that a sub-committee of five members of that committee shall be appointed by the Chairman to inquire into the progress of the details for the holding of the proposed exhibition, to examine into the amount of space allotted to the various Government displays and all other matters which the sub-committee may deem advisable, and to report to the House at the beginning of the next session.

Mr. Flower (Dem. N. Y.) presented a memo rial of the officers and committee of the Grand Harbor of the American Brotherhood of Harbor of the American Brotherhood of Steamboat Pilots of the United States, saking for a shange in the rules and regulations passertled by the Board of Supervising Indestors of Steam Nessels. Mr. I'wer asset some sont for the adoption of a result to it the application of a countries of the members to investigate and charges made against the members of the Board. Mr. Anderson Rep. Ran., Objected, and the resolution was reserved.

of privilege, offered a resolution stating that it is alleged that the Postmaster of the House has on the roll of his employees at \$100 a month a Mr. Bradley, who works in the Government Frinting Office, and that said Bradley pays \$95 a month te the sen of the Postmaster, who does not work in the Post Office, and directing the Committee on Accounts to investigate the sliegations.

In speaking to the resolution, Mr. Enloc referred to the resolution offered by him yesterday, and somplained of his being deprived of the fleer in a parliamentary but rather unfair manner.

manner.

The Speaker suggested that the gentleman was out of order in not confining himself to the resolution under consideration.

Mr. Enlow reforted that sometimes it appeared that the Speaker saw gentlemen on the Democratic side out of order much more quickly than he did gentlemen on the Bepublican side.

aide.

The Speaker replied that in some instances the sentiemen on the Democratic side were much more clearly out of order.

After a colloquy between the Speaker and Mr. Enloe the resolution was adopted. The following bills were then passed:

Apprepriating \$5.000 for the completion of a new site for lasting of Ocal. Latarysita to be erected in Washington.

Because amendment to the bill extending to memfor the status of Gen. Lakarsta, to be created in Mashington. Bennate amendment to the bill extending to members of the Marine Corps the provisions of the set for the retirement of non-commissioned officers and privates of the army after as years service. The amendment further extends the provisions to the may; and Mashington of the service of the many and the service of the ser

con Judians to lesse lands on the Cattaraugus and al-legheny reservations. Fenate bill referring to the Court of Claims the claims of the Portland Company of Forland, Ms., grewing out if the construction of machinery for vessels of the Julius States. Fenate bill for the sale of certain New York Indian ands in Kansas. Behate bill (with amendments) authorising the incor-poration of trust companies in the Diarlot of Columbia Senate bill granting right of way through Indian Territory to the Sherman and Northwestern Bailroad Company of Texas

Company of Texas

At this moment Mr. McKinley (Rep., Ohio) entered the chamber with the conference report on the Tariff bill under his arm, and he was greeted with applause from the Republican side. He submitted the report, and it was ordered printed in the Record. Mr. McKinley then gave notice that to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the journal, he would call up the report for consideration and final disposition.

Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.) trusted that the gentleman would not insist upon that. The conferrece had not agreed upon most of the controverted matters until yesterday evening. Some of them had not been agreed upon until to-day. The members of the House had never heard or seen the conference report. It could not be properly studied within the time indicated. It was utterly impossible to have a calm and therough investigation of this important measure within the time. He hoped that the gentleman from Ohlo would allow the report to be taken up on Monday instead of to-merrow. There was no disposition on the part of the Democrats to delay consideration, but the bill should be carefully considered.

Mr. McKinley said that the bill, as it would be printed, contained all the changes which had been recommended by the conference committee. Wherever a paragraph had been amended that paragraph would appear in small capitals. As to many of the principal features of the bill, the points of disagreement had been well understood for weeks, and it was understood what the conference committee had recommended. It was late in the assion. Gentlemen on both sides were anxious to get home, and he must insist upon the consideration of the report after the reading of the journal to-morrow.

Mr. McMillin thereupen insisted upon the Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.) trusted that the c. McMillin thereupen insisted upon the reading of the conference report.

The reading of the report was not completed when the hour of 6 o clock arrived, and the House took a recess until 8 o clock—the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

Mr. McKinley offered for reference to the Committee on Ways and Means the following:

Resolved. That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall declare their respective House adjourned on Tuesday, the Soth day of September, 1850, at 20'olock P. M.

The House at its evening session passed 112 private pension bills, and at 10:30 adjourned.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS. Things In and Out of the Halls of Congres that People Find to Talk About,

The bill which the House has finally passed, after conference with the Senate, for the re-lief of settlers on Northern Pacific indemnity lands, applies to about 400 settlers who entered upon lands in northern Minne who entered upon lands in northern Minnesora. It allows those who made settlement upon the lands in good faith, and were qualified so to do, to make settlement upon other lands within a year, and to be allowed upon those other lands the benefit of the length of time that they resided as settlers upon the land upon which it has been decided that they had no right to make entry.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

E Berd Grubb of New Jersey. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pienipotentiary to Spain.

Edwin H. Conger of lowa Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pienipotentiary to Brazil.

Postmasiers—Massachusetta. Louis L. Campbell at Northampton: Connecticut John R. Palmer at Westport. New York. Sias C. Burdek at Aifred Centra. Soion H. Johnson at Clayton. Stephen T. Andrews at Frantiswille, and Henry F. Horton at Philmont; New Jersey, Chas, B. Wooley at Long Branch city, and Benj. A. Lee at Reyport; Pennsylvania, Albert M. Bow at Clearneld, and Frank H. Button at Corry.

In view of the charges and criticisms concerning the management of the Pension Office that have appeared in the New York Tribune from time to time recently, the House special committee investigating the charges against Commissioner Raum to-day decided to conduct an examination into the source of and grounds upon which they are based. For this purpose the committee to-day issued subponas for M. G. Seckendorff and Major S. N. Clark, the correspondents of that paper, to be present at the meeting of the committee to-morrow, when they will be examined. In view of the charges

The President to-day approved the act in regard to new designs and devices for United States coins: the act to discontinue the coinage of the three-dollar and one-dollar gold pieces and the three-cent nickel pieces and a large number of private pension bills.

Population of Cities and Towns, Washington, Sept. 26.-The Census Bureau

to-day announced populations of cities and

	towns as follows:	45	2700
ı	Population.		Pr
1	Charlottaville, Va 5,5-12	2,686	107.
١	Panyile, Va	2,759	36.
ı	Danville, Va	3,620	23
1	Blaunion, Va	207	8.
	beima Ala Tong	97	T
	Mobile. Ala	2.601	- 6
	Council Stuffs, Iowa	B 1/25	14
	Creaton lows 7 105	9 114	41
	Des Moines lows 50 per	27.650	199
	Kokomo, Ind 8,224	4 107	1110
J	Langerie Ind 7 123	927	100
	Logansport, Ind	2,600	27
	Michigan City, Ind	8 3205	20.5
	Page 100		40
	Feru, ind 6.31 Fouth Hand 21,780	1.451	37
	Valparalso, Ind. 5.083	0,546	64,
	Yaiparaing, Ind 5.083	622	18
	Uskiand, Cal.,	14,035	40
	Oskiand Cal 48,500 Facramento Cal 20,272	4,852	22
	Stockton, Cal	4.094	200

Henry Wetterson's Reception in Boston BONTON, Sept. 26,-Notwithstanding the inelemency of the weather members of the Maseachuseits Reform Club turned out in large numbers to greet Henry Watterson of the Louisville Courier-Journal, who was the guest of the club at a banquet at the Hotel Brunswick. the club at a banquet at the Hotel Brunswick. Shortly after 6 o'clock the large dining hall of the Brunswick began to assume a lively appearance, and a large company was soon seated at the tables, including the Hon. P. A. Collins, the Hon. Leopold Morse, Postmaster Corse, John M. Forbes, Gen F. A. Walker, Dr. William Evesett, the Hon. William E. Russell, Edward Atkinson, the Hon. John E. Fitzgerald, Sherman Hoar. Horace F. Tobey, Judge Latiron, Augustus Hemenway, Josiah Quincy, and many other prominent men. The Hon. George Shale presided. The principal address of the evening was delivered by Mr Watterson, whose topic was "The North and South."

Two Young Men Milled by an Electric Wire. WINCHENDON, Mass., Sept. 26.-Edward Tryau, aged 18, and George Barnard, aged 20, were instantly killed to-night by an electric light guy wire coming in contact with an incondescent circuit on pond street. The wire condescent circuit on pond street. The wire had been taken from the Boston and Albany depot to ablew a building to be moved, and was tell hanging in a coll by the side of the pole. Both had hold of the wire. Harmard's hands were tadly burned, and it is stopped that Tryan attempted to assist him and himself fell a victim. Word was telegraphed to the station, where the current was shut off, so the men could be released.

Energetic dersoy Shouls,

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Sept. 26.-In spite of the fact that a watchman has been detailed to guard the graves in the Brotherhood Cometery in this place, the body anatchers continue their work. This morning there was evidence that the ghouls had been at work last night, and had removed the body from a grave in a corner of the cometery. This is the fourth grave that has been descrated in the past two nights. The guard on duty last night says that he kept a close watch over the graves, and saw to the in the cametery during the night.

Nothing Like It. A beautiful present which has never been seld for fand, objected, and the resolution was relegged. Believe (Dem. Tenn.), rising to a question gives pay and rectors old incent to its natural,

AGREEMENT ON THE TARIFF.

THE REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE PRESENTED.

The Act to Take Effect on Got, I, and the Bonded Period Extended to Peb. 1-Sugar Under No. 16 to be Free, and All Above to Pay a Buty of Half a Cent a Pound -The Buty on Binder Twine Fixed at Beven tenths of a Cent-The Report to be Pushed Through To-day if Possible.

WARRINGTON, Sept. 26,-The McKinley-Aldrich Tariff bill has at last been put into shape and reported to the House of Representatives. where it originated a little more than six months ago. It has had many ups and downs since that time, and has been so amended by the Senate that, with the exception of a few items, it is hardly recognizable as the bill which Major McKinley brought out of the Ways and Means Committee. The Senate did not succeed nearly so well as they expected in emasculating the bill, however. They added Mr. Blaine's reciprocity feature, to which the House Republicans on the committee were opposed, it is true, and they increased the duties in many cases and reduced them in many others. But with all the power at their command they could not force; the House members, "the true Representatives of the people," to recede from their determination to give the people free sugar. All grades of this article below No. 16 Dutch standard are to be hereafter free, and on this one item alone the Republicans hope to gain much favor with the dear people. The sugar refiners get a duty of one half a cent per pound on grades above No. 16, although the Senate conferrees made a hig fight to have this protection begin at No. 13. The cry of the Republicans that it is a farmers' bill is to be the rallying cry during the campaign, and the stump orators will point with pride to the liberal protection on the articles in the agricultural schedule. The Senators will not forget, however, to call attention to the provisions made to enable them to fry the fat out of the men who do not live on farms The report that was submitted to-day was agreed upon by the conference committee several days ago, with the exception of the sugar schedule and the duty on binder twine. A decision on these items was practically reached forty-eight hours before the bill was reported, but the Republicans did not dare to make known the result of their action for fear of pressure of "the lobby," and the disloyalty of their party colleagues in both Houses. Even now they are not certain that rebellion may not break out. If the Republican majority in the Senate were a meagre one, it would have been impossible for the conference comto report the bill in its present shape, for at least half a dozen Senators still insist that they will not vote for a measure that places a duty of nearly one per cent, per pound on binder twine. The Republican conterrees coquetted with these disgruntled and seemingly determined Senators up to the last possible moment, and then, in a State of desperation, agreed to a report, depending upon the large Republican majority to nullify the desertion of a few disaffected ones. It is quite probable, however, that the Republican Senators who are so loud in their promises to vote against the bill will become amenable to discipline before a vote is taken. Even should one or two hold out and sustain their principles by their votes, they would gain nothing

but the ill-will of their party colleagues. The Republican programme of shutting off debate, which has been so effective during this remarkable session, will be continued in the consideration of this party measure, and after a brief hour or two for debate in the House the report will be voted upon and sent to the Senate, where it is to be disposed of not later than Monday, if possible. Notwithstanding that the Republican lenders want to leave Washington at once and attend to their political fences, now that all the party work is finished, it is not likely that a final adjournment can be reached for three or four days.

The conference committee had to deal with 464 amendments, many of them involving cardinal differences of principle, and many the subject of bitter controversy between conflicting interests. In the more important items of this kind the result of the committee's action

was as follows: The date when the bill is to take effect was made Oct. 6, and Feb. 1 next is fixed as the ultimate date upon which goods deposited in bond before Oct. 1 may be withdrawn at the old rates of duty.

In the case of sugar the conference, in pla of the uniform bounty of two cents on grades of 80 and above provided by the House, included maple sugar and adopted the following provision:

That on and after July 1, 1881, and until July 1, 1803, there shall be paid from any moneys in the Treasury

That on and after July I. 1881, and until July I. 1893, there shall be paid from any moneys in the Irsasory not otherwise appropriated, under the provisions of section 3.888 of the Revised Statures to the producer of sugar testing not less than misely degrees by the polarisacope from break sorghoun, or sugar-came grown within the United States, a bounty of I cents per pounds and upon such sugar testing less than inhely degrees by the polarisacope, and not less than eighty degrees, a bounty of a gent per pound, under such rules and regulations as the Commissions of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe. In the case of Imported Sugars, the House line of sixteen Dutch standard, below which sugar is to be free, is adopted, but on higher grades the result was a compromise, as follows:

All sugars above No 18 Dutch standard in color grades the result was a compromise, as follows:
All sugars above No. 18 Dutch standard in color
shall pay a duty of five tenths of I cent per pound provided, that all sugars above No. 18 Dutch standard in
recior shall pay one-tenth of I cent per pound in addition to the rate herein provided for when exported
from or the product of any country when and so long
as such country pays or shall hereafter pay, directly or
indirectly, a bounty on the exportation of any such
sugar which may be included in this grate which is
greater than is paid on raw sugars of a lower saccharine strength; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall
prescribe satisfies rules and regulations to carry this
provision into effect.

The production of the provided the states from
hers produced therein shall be admitted duty free
unth Jiny I, lear; provided, that any duty collected or
any of the above described machinery burchased
across and imported into the United States for the
unes above indicated since Jan. I, 1830, shall be refunded.

On glucose the House rate of & cent a pound

bects produced therein shall be admitted duty free until July 1. 1922 provided, that any duty collected as any of the above described machinery burchased abroad and imported into the United States for the uses above hedicated since Jan. 1. 1830, shall be refunded.

On glucose the House rate of N cent a pound is retained, whereas the Senate provided that the sugar schedule and bounty provision was to take effect March 1 next, the conference fixed upon April 1 as the date of operation, with a proviso that No. 13 sugar may be meantime refined in bond without duty.

In the case of fresh or frozen fish from American fisheries, made free by both Houses, the conference has imposed the limitation that they must be caught by American vessels in iresh water. Other fish are made dutable at A cent per pound, a split between the House and Acquife rate.

On binding twine the rate is fixed at 7-10 cent but on other manila cordage the rate is advanced from 13 cent to 13 cents per pound, more than was agreed upon by either House. All of the paragraphs inserted by the Senate providing for a "customs commission" were stricken out by the conference.

In the case of glass bottles, where the Senate re luced the rates, the conference advoted a medium, fixing the rates on sizes above one put and more at 1 cent per pound, and on smaller sizes down to one-quarter pint at 1% cents, and on sizes below at 50 cents per gross. On plain pressed glassware a single rate of 69 per cent, is adopted instead of the higher compound flouse rate, and the same is done in the case of cut und decorated glassware. The 45 per cent, is adopted instead of the single compound House rate struck out by the Senate on chemical classware a single rate of 60 per cent in the done do not an advocate a cent, the conference adopted the nection of a cent, is a compound.

Sixty per cent is fixed for thin and heavy-blown glass, instead of the plant for sea of per cent instead of 50 cents as per pound on higher grades the senate a provision that one per grades are stabilis

An Open Secret

The marvelless success of Hood's Sarasparilla has a tieve the micery of dyspepsia and indigention: it does not necessary with the medicine beatness have been amazed at the rise of Hood's Sarasparilla from an electric beginning and its steady advance to the "Raving been troubled with dyspepsia, loss of superfirst place among the medicines of America. Hen are asking, what is the secret of this success? Well the secret of this success? Well the success which is the secret of this success? Well the secret of this success? Well the success which is the secret of this success? Well the secret of this success. sking what is the secret of this success? Well, here is a secret, but it is an open one. It is simply

Hood's Sarsaparilla

100 Doses One Dollar

mestic works to produce one-third of the consumption, is retained.

In steel insets and blooms, the Senate rate (lower by 1-10 cent per pound) is retained on grades below 1 8-10 cents in value, and above that the highest House rate prevails. On iron and steel bars or plates cold-rolled or blued, the highest House rate prevails. On iron and steel bars or plates cold-rolled or blued, the highest house rates are retained.

Anvis of from er steal "My cents a pound; cents a condition or steel chains of all kinds, not less than three-fourths of an inch, is in cents a pound; less than three-fourths of an inch, is in cents a pound; less than three-fourths of an inch, is in cents a pound; less than three-fourths of an inch, is in cents a pound; less than three-fourths of an inch, is incents a pound; less than three-fourths of an inch, is incents a pound; less than three-fourths of an inch, is incents a pound; less than three-fourths of an inch, is incents a pound; less than three-fourths of an inch, is increased at more than \$12,50 each, valued between \$6 and \$12,54 each, at more than \$12,50 each, valued between \$6 and \$12,54 each, at more than \$12,50 each, at more than \$12,50 each, at more than \$12,50 each, valued between \$6 and \$12,54 each, at more than \$12,50 each, at more than \$10,51 \$1 each and in addition 35 per cent, at more than \$1,50 \$1 each, and lead and the standard and the s

In the case of sawed boards and lumber of white pine, the House recedes from its \$1.50 rate and the Senate rate of \$1 is adopted; and the provision for the retention of the old duthe provision for the retention of the old duties to cover a foreign export duty is retnined.

The duty on cedar posts is fixed at 20 per cent, on hard cabinet wood board at 15 per cent, and on veneers at 20 per cent. The Senate rate of 51 on pine clapboards is allowed to sland, as well as its rate on shingles of 20 cents per 1,000 for white pine, and 30 cents for others, The cents provision, including rattan can in the 10 per cent, duty on chair cane, is retained.

Of the changes made in the Internal revenue Of the changes made in the internal revenue socious, the conferrees statement is as follows: The Secate struck ent all of the provisions of the bill as passed by the House providing for the reduction of internal revenue taxes and the afeithon of the special taxes or annual license on desiers in tobacco. Chara, and peek errs of chacco and team and those reducing the tax on manufactured tobacco and sund to 6 cents per pound insected of 4 cents as provided by the House bill. The paragraphs relating to the saie of tobacco grown by small farmers without being required to pay a special tax have been restored. By the restoration of these paragraphs nearly 10,000 persons are relieved from the payment of the annoying special taxes which are now imposed by law. The reduction which will be made to the revenue by these changes in the internal the restorable of the flood year ending Jone 30. Bills, and nearly \$4.00,00 on the basis of the reaceuts for the preceding flood year.

The rates established in the wood schedules

The rates established in the wool schedules where amendments were made were as

of the receipts for the preceding fiscal year.

The rates established in the wool schedules where amendments were made were as follows:

On woollen or worsted yarns made from the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, valued above 80 cents a pound, two and a haif times the duty on unwashed wool of the first class on woollen or worsted ciotis, valued above 80 cents a bound, three times the duty on unwashed wool of the first class on ciothing, ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, made up or manufactured wholly or in part not specially provided for in this act, and plushes and other pictabries, all the foregoing composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, be 45 times the duty imposed by this act on thousand wool of the first class, and 50 per contum ad walorem; capatis and offer cent ad valorem; spin site, 35 per cent, ad valorem; wivests, plu-hes or other pile fabrics containing, exclusive of selvedges, 15 per cent and valorem; which is per cent and valorem; containing, exclusive of selvedges. To per cent mm more in weight of site, \$3.50 per pound and 15 per cent and valorem. Clusting articles pay a less rate of duty than 50 per centum ad valorem. Clusting and articles of wearing apparel, when composed in part of India rubber. Scenis an ounce and 60 per cent, ad valorem; opting, disring, siver, and all issue paper made up in any form. S cents per pound and 15 per cent, ad valorem; copying, disring, siver, and all issue paper made up in any form. S cents per pound and 16 per cent, ad valorem; copying, disring, siver, and all issue paper made up in any form. S cents per pound and 16 per cent, ad valorem. Submentade or sensitive paper, 25 per cent, ad valorem; copying, disring, siver, and all issue paper made up in any form. S cents per pound and 16 per cent, ad valorem.

The Senate struck out the bounty provisions proposed in the silk senedule of the bill as passed by the House. Other amendments, which restore the language and rates of the present law, were made. In these the committee concurred.

In the liquor schedule the Senate made increases on the various forms of wines and

tors. The House rates were restored, ex-t on champagne and spirits, leaving still es and mait in nors at the existing rates of y. A few verbal changes were made in this adule for the purpose of insuring addischedule for the purpose of insuring additional security to the revenue.

The Senate's action striking out the proviso that all cotton cloths valued at more than 8 cents a yard shall pay 30 per cent ad valorem is agreed to:
Cotton cioth, bleached, dyed, stained, or printed, containing an admixture of silk, and not otherwise provided for, 10 cents a square yard and 35 per cent, ad valorem.

The Senate's action attiking out duties on

The Senate's action striking out duties on

ad valurem.

The Senate's action striking out duties on corsets is agreed to:

Fax. not hackled or dressed one cent per pound; fax backled known as "dressed line." three cents per pound; tow, of fax or hamp one-haif cent per pound.

The Senate's action striking out duties on vegetable hair, ramie, rhea, or China grass, agreed to:

Jute yara, 35 per cent ad valorem: bagging for cotton, gunny cloth, and all similar materials suitable for covering cotton composed in whole or part of hamp, fax, jute or jute butta valued at a cents or less a squars yard, i officents a yard at more than feents, is-to cents a yard; fax nating and selnes, when composed of yarm not diner than twenty, 15 cents a pard and action of the cents are composed of yarm not diner than twenty, 15 cents a pard and action of the cents are composed of yarm not diner than twenty, 15 cents a pard and action of the cents are composed of yarm not diner than twenty, 15 cents a yard and 50 per cent ad valorem; old cloth valued above 15 cents a yard 16 cents a yard and 50 per cent ad valorem; brown and fleached lines cloth, containing less than 100 threads to the square inch, 35 per cent ad valorem; yards or threads composed of fax or hemp, or both, valued at 13 cents or less a pound, 0 cents a pound about 15 cents 45 per cent ad valorem; provided that until Jan 1, less such manifactures of fax containing more than 100 threads to the square provided that until Jan 1, less such manifactures and the later manifactures of the conferrees agreed to the Senate reciprocity and retailation amendment making fut one change, which was in the date—made Jacuary, 1822 instead of July next.

Of the changes made in the agricultural schodules the conferrees' report Says:

In the agricultural schedule the House rates are mainly retained, our flee seeds have teen reduced

schodules the conferences report says:

In the agricultural schedule the House rates are mainly retained, Garden seeds have been refuced from \$\frac{2}{2}\text{ for the laws proposed by the House to 20 per cent, the rate substituted by the weinste, and turning seed, which the Senate placed on the free list transferred to the dwindle list. On oranges lemens, and lines, which the House made dutable and doubt the present races in order to about protection and encouragement to the thankers of california and Florida, the Section of the California and Florida, the Section of the House desired to the first power of the Senate imposing an additional doir of \$0\$ per cent on the backages in which oranges, lemons, and lines are imposing a discriminating only of 10 per cent on the backages in which oranges, lemons, and lines are imposing a discriminating only of 10 per cent at tea, the product of countries east of the Cane of Good Hope when imported from countries cant of the Cane of Good Hope when increase the countries cant of the Cane of Good Hope when increase the cane of Good Hope when the cane of

One-half cent a pound duty is imposed on wool de gras.

The changes in the chemical schedules are

The changes in the chemical schedules are as follows:

Tannic acid, or tannin, 74c, per pound; chloroferm, 25c, per pound; all coal tar colors or dress not specially provided for 25 per cent at valorant and prejarations of coal tar, not colors or dress not specially provided for 25 per cent at valorant and prejarations of coal tar, not colors or dress not specially provided for 25 per cent at valorant extracts or summe, and extracts or barks, such as are commonly used for dyeing or tanning not specially provided for, 5c a pound catracts of healthck bark, k cent per penud givearine, crude, 15 cents a pound reflect the color of the colo

In speaking of "sundries" the conference committee in its report says:

A number of charges have been made in the sundries chad in but with one exception these areas such character as not to require special attention. The one exception is that relating to be diagonal attention, the one exception is that relating to be diagonal attention, the sense propose is that relating to be diagonal attention, the sense is excepted to a shift the late of the control of the contro

and mainria.

"Baving been troubled with dyspeptia, loss of appeties, and a feeting of no ambition to work. I was advised to try liced's farengarila. I purchased one bette, and feeting beauti therefrom bought two more, and am now entirely cured. I always keep Hood's Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses absolute merts.

Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses absolute merts.

Harsaparilla in my bouse, as I think it a good family it does accomplish the most remarkable cures of medicine."—CHAR PARKER, cor. Shelby and Congress crotus, solt rheum, and all blood diseases; it does re-

100 Doses One Dollar is simulated reads as follows, as adopted in

Conference:

On and after March 1, 1801, no article of imported
merchandise which shall copy or simulate the name or
trade mark of any demestic manufacture or manufac-terer, shall be admitted to entry at any Custem House
in the United States.

rerer. shall be admitted to entry at any Custem House in the United States.

The conferrees in their report speaking of the effect of the bill on the revenues say that they do not believe that there is any material difference between House and Senete bills in the matter of estimated reduction made in the dutiaties chedules—namely \$60,060,000—and their action has not materially affected that estimate, except in the restriction of the internal revenue provisions of the House, and on that point they say:

For the year ending June 30, 1890, the receipts from special taxes on the class of persons to be relieved by the bill were \$1,515,481, from taxes on tobacce \$18,285,482, and from spuff \$737,731. By the passage of the bill the reduction in revenue from tobacce will be \$4.581,370, and from snuff \$134,483, making from these two sources an aggregate of \$4.765,803. Adding these figures to the reduction which would follow in the abolition of special taxes would make the total reduction in the internal revenue receipts \$6.281,284. The reduction by the customs schedules will probably be about \$60,000,000, which boild of about \$66,000,000.

COME BACK, TATTERS.

This is a Democratic Town All the Time

Tatters began life as one of the Cleveland Administration in Albany, and when the establishment was transplanted to Washington Tatters followed. Indeed, he was one of the first appointments of the new Administration. He tore about the lawns of the White House unrestrained, without passing a civil service examination. He romped with Col. Lamont's children and blinked at the President and was petted by Mrs. Cleveland, at whose marriage he had been a guest. He danced in and out of Col. Lamont's office, which adjoined the President's, and was present on that famous day when the Hon. Timethy John Campbell shook the depths of the earth by inquiring: "Is his nits in?" No spot in the famous old white pile was barred to him. He was inclined to bark at the fine clother of the diplomatic corps. He left the White House and its lawns andly at the close of the Cleveland Administration, and with Col. and Mrs. Lamont and their children came to live at 238 West Seventy-third street, across the way from Mayor Grant's house. Tatters seemed to be contented until a few days ago, when the newspapers said that the P. M. L. was going to take the County Democracy into camp. He had had experience of this kind and knew, alast only too well that no Mugwump tin-kettle attachment would awake the Democratic echoes. Tatters seemed to fret over the situation. He was disturited by the frequent visits of Chairman Edward Murphy to Mayor Grant's home at all hours of the evening. When the Mugwump newspapers saw that political parties had no business to meddle in a municipal election he decided to climb out into some other town. He has been no more seen, to the great sorrow of Col. and Mrs. Lamont and their children.

Tatters is a white Spotch terrier dog, and was recently clipped. Possibly some sturdy Democrat will find him, whisper confidentity, yet confidentially, to him that the Democracy is beund to carry this city, and perhaps Tatters will consent to live. when the Hon. Timothy John Campbell shook

TRIED TO DROWN HIMSELF.

S. Algernon Stover, Supposed to be a The When the Staten Island ferryboat Southfield left New York at 1 P. M. Yesterday, there was a man on board who walked nervously about carrying a brown leather grip. Off Liberty Island he threw the grip and a bank book down and cried in a loud voice:
"Give that book to my daughter!"

Then he jumped overboard. He pulled off his hat and cont while in the water and began to swim. Capt. William Cole stopped the ferryboat, and sent out a small boat to rescue the man. He was found swimming on his back and almost exhausted. The ferrymen grip. At St. George they funded him on ambulance, which conveyed him to the ce of Justice William Casey in Tompkins-e. There and later at Police Headquarters he refused to answer any questions. Police Surgeon John L. Feeney said there was noth-ing the matter with the man, but as he wouldn't answer questions he was locked up. In his pocket a card was found with this legend on it:

& ALGRESON STOTES,

He had little money and the bank book, saued by the Union Dime Savings Bank, showed a deposit of \$2 mails on Sept. 15 in layer of Summer Algernon Stover in trust for Aleine M. Stover. He will probably be arrigined to day.

raigned to-day. Gardener Vinet's Indiscretion.

Actor Sidney Drew helps his mother-in-law enjoy the luxury of a country home at River-dale. A head gardener named Gustave Vinet, aged 28 years, is among the conveniences of the establishment. Vinet was started off to the village in a wagon on Thursday to fetch some provisions. He had his wages, just paid to him with very little money and fewer provisions,

with very little money and fewer provisions. He had spent his money for a combination of fluids which tongled up both his legs and his wits, and had spoiled his temper. He had summed over the ranged roads of hiverdals until the provisions were pretty evenly distributed throughout the district.

Vines was quarrelatione and wanted to thrash a youth named Herman, who is employed on the place. Sidney Prew went to the ladia defence, and Vinet called a policeman and had Viret arrested.

Mr. Drew told the story in the Morrisania court vestering and Justice Murray fined Vinet \$10. Mrs. Vinet paid the fine rather than be deprived of her husband's company for ten days.

Where Are the Assets?

Deputy Sheriff Carraher will sell out to-day what is left of the stock and fixtures of the firm of B. Altman & Brother, manufacturers of furs at 731 Broadway. It is thought that the sale will produce about \$1,000, the liabili-ties being reported at over \$60,000. Some of the large creditors are making every effort to discover what has become of the stock and money raised on notes. Joseph Ullman of this city is a creditor for \$12.578, and Wight Broth-ers of Boston are creditors for \$14.400.

The Wicland Came Off Unaided.

The Hamburg-American steamship Wieland. in charge of Pilot Turnure of boat No. 4 shoved her fron nose into Romer Shoal so gen shoved her iron nose into Romer Shoal so gen-liy on Thursday night that the flottills of am-bitious tugs that flocked around her didn't get a hance to make a little fortune by getting her off. She went on about 8 octock, and when the tide came up at 3 A. M. it lifted her on an even keel, and she started her propeller and slid off, not the least damaged. Her passen-gers were asless when she got to Quarantine.

Arrested for Seiling Ribald Ballads. One of Comstock's agents bought a copy of ribald verses from a street peddler on Wednes-

day, and promptly arrested the man for sell-ing obseens literature. In the Court of Special ing obsesse iterature. In the Court of Special Sessions weterday the man, who said his name was Empis was convicted and sent to the Island for one month. The printer of the wrees Councilis I. Winknop of 24 Amstreet, was arrested by Comato & a greats year-risk morning, and copies of the verse and the type from which they were printed were selzed. Ernest Gebben of 177 West 1018 street went on Wynkoop's bail bond for \$600.

Seventh Hoys See "The Merry Monarch," The members of Company H of the Seventh Regiment occupied a block of sixty seats at the performance of "The Merry Monarch" at the itroadway Theatre had night. The regimental boys were in evening dress and refrained from giving their customary expressed theer. Opero, the petty Spanish dancer, was in one of the boxes.

A HOLLOW PLEA OF ECONOMY

WHAT IT COSTS THE ELEVATED ROAD TO CARRY EACH PASSANGER.

Enermous Profits on Infinited Capitalina-tion as a Result of Westchedly Insuffi-cient Accommodations for the Public. The plea of the elevated railroad managers, that economy is the reason for the curtailment of transportation facilities during the summer and at other times, directs attention to the financial condition of the corporation. A study of Manhattan Railway finances may well arouse a still deeper resentment among the thousands whose daily sufferings roll up the enormous profits which the company earns. The figures for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30 have not yet been made up, but they will show

a greater profit than ever before recorded. The last annual report filed at the office of the Railroad Commissioners shows that the operating expenses of the read for the year 1888-89 were about 54 per cent. of the gross sarnings from operation. The road is capital-ized at \$26,000,000 in addition to a heavy bonded debt, which requires annually about \$1,500. 000 in interest. It is notorious that this capi-

ized at \$25,000,000 in addition to a heavy bended debt_which requires annually about \$1,500,000 in interest. It is notorious that this capitalization is, a large proportion of it, water. And yet in spite of watered stock and bonds the road was maile to pay the interest on its debt, also 5% per cent. On its \$25,000,000 capital, and, in addition, turned over \$675,000 to the surrlus. In other words, it paid fixed charges and earned 8 per cent. On its watered stock, On a basis of honest capitalization, the road earned for the year fully 20 per cent on the capital actually represented in its construction and equipment.

The penalty for the watering of the stock and bonds of this great corporation is imposed daily upon all the people of New York. If they chair under the burden their objections are received with resentiment. The management claims as a right the privilege of earning big dividends on bogus capital. The hig dividends will be earned and paid as long as the people whose nickels roll up into millions are willing to submit to treatment to which cattle are not subjected, so outrageous is it. The legislative investigation suggested in The Sun yesterday should probe not alone the methods of operation upon the elevated roads, but it should lay bare the financial history and management of the company. The outrages imposed on the public are so great that they demand a radical remedy, even if a crash in the securities of the Manhattan Company is necessary to secure it. Furthermore, the management of the corporation is inviting just such a financial calamity, in which they will be the principal sufferers, by their persistent policy of oppression.

The average cost of carrying each passenger on the Manhattan system last year was 2.71 cents, the purposes. There is the situation. Now, what are the people of New York going to do about it? The forthcoming annual report will probably show an even larger margin of profit, for their rights. The campaign nust be begun now in every Assembly district. Compel every candidate of

following note:

the over-rowding is made by the writer of the following note:

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: Your articles about the elevated roads are somewhat of a recompense for the misory endured while standing from Fourteenth street to 122th street on the Third avenue line, after standing ten hours a day at work. I'm sure traffic on Third avenue could be considerably reduced if they would run more trains on Second avenue, say three trains to every two as at present, and if they would use both sides of the station at 122th street instead of only one side. Hundreds now riding on Third avenue would ride on Second if they could be reasonably sure of getting a seat.

Fred H. Doelle. 623 East 157th street.

It would be an easy matter to increase the

FRED H. DOELLE, 623 East 157th street,
It would be an easy matter to increase the
service on Second avenue, even during the
rush hours. As it is, the crowding on that line
is almost as bad as on Third and Sixth avenues. There is no reason for this overcrowding on Second avenue, except that "the road
is operated to make money." Even passengers from City Hall bound to Harlem. If they
could be reasonably sure of a seat on Second
avenue, would change cars at Chatham square
rather than suffer the exhausting crush and
jostle for forty minutes.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST STANDERS.

Manager Sawyer Is Going to Find Out What Legal Rights Theatres Mave. It was announced last night that the Broadway Theatre manager proposed to ascertain the exact legal rights of a theatre in the matnot want seats, and that he will fight against the enforcement of the recent order of the Fire Commissioners if there is not some modifies. ion of it. The manager claims that a discrimination has been made against the Broadway

Theatre. "Fire Commissioner Robbins." said Manager "Fire Commissioner Robbins," said Manager A. H. Canby of the Francis Wilson Company, "came in here the other night with a lady, and because somebody stepped upon his corn or the usher did not take him immediately to his seat when a crowd of others who bad arrived ahead of him was waiting to be seated, the Commissioner raised a feas, and the next day we were notified that the aisles must be kept clear. Bimilar notice was sent to other managers, we put up light ropes which cauld be readily removed at the reas of the orchestra seats, penning in the standees and keeping the aisles clear absolutely; but this wasn't satisfactory to the department. Now we have stopped the saie of admission tickets entirely and propose to find out just what our rights are. The Commissioners have endorsed the theatre as a firebroof structure, and it seems queer that there should have been such a studen and vigorous enforcement of the orier.

Manager Sanger will send his lawyer to the department to-day to consult the counsel of the Commissioners as to the exact requirements of the law. He suys that he is perfectly willing to obey any law, but he doesn't want to be made the object of persecution. A. H. Canby of the Francis Wilson Company,

made the object of persecution.

Peter Mario's Private Diagor Party. LENOX, Mass., Sept. 26 .- Mr. Peter Marie disinguished himself socially to-night by giving a little private dinner party. It has been one of the amusements in Lenox during the past few days to watch the host hurrying around in preparation. He examined the stock of four florists here, and finally sent to New York for the floral decorations. The room chosen was white and gold, and was banked literally with flowers. Be sure and have a warm, blazing fire, sir," were Mr. Marie's repeated instructions to Mathieu. The reason was evident, for the ladies were all requested to appear in full evening gowns, décolleté. No such thoroughly low-ne-ked dresses have been worn in Lenox this season, and the nost was well satisfied with their general Parisian flavor. The pretty ball reom was filled to overflowing. Mr. Creighton Webb was one of the envied cavaliers. A new fashionable gavotte from Paris was introduced for the first time with much success. Among the women present were Miss Marian Langdon, Miss Parsons, Miss A. C. Greenleaf, Miss Moller, Miss Banda, Miss Grace Wilson, Miss Bies Moller, Miss Banda, Miss Keil, Miss Folsom, Mrs. Legieston, Miss Keil, Miss Folsom, Mrs. Legieston, and many others. The dance did not end until S.A. M. few days to watch the host hurrying around

Secretary Blaine in Town

Secretary Blaine and his daughter, Miss Hattie Blaine, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to Washington this morning. The Secretary re-ceived a number of personal friends, and spent the evening visiting. Some of the politicians at the Fifth Avenue Hotel seemed to think that there was some significance in the Secretary's appearance here just at this time. The Secretary is misself said laconically that he didn't know of any.

Trained Lions Coming to New York. Mr. Edwin H. Low of this city has just closed contract the ugh Low's Exchange of London, to ship to this city the six performing lions and one boar hound, which close their chargement with the French exhibition in London te-night. They will sail on the etemphic frames on Monday, and appear under the management of Locke & Davis, at hibby's Garden, on Oct. 20.

A New Popular Song. H. Bosenfeld, who wrote THE SUM'S

famous "Kentucky Gallopade" "With All Her Faults I Love Her Etill," and other popular songs ha written a new work entitled. The hong of hongs, which will appear in the Man-day Mercury to morrow. The song is founded on Thomas Moore's melody. Believe me. if all those endearing young charms.

Borges, Carringes, &c

FLANDRAU&CO., 819, 874, 876 BEOOME ST. Spring and Summer

Carriages OF THE BENT CLASM.

Ins.,
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Bockaways.,
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Via.,
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Wagoas,
Phastons,
Via.,
Brockaways.,
Traps.
Via.,
Wagoas,
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Two Wheelers,
Mail Phactons,
Landariettes,
Omnibuses,
Cenyo Ecchaways,
tepidec Thactons,
Landavis,
Fancy Traps,
Boctore' Wagons,
Fancy Buckboards,
Functore' Broughame,
Functor

SECOND-HAND

Wagons Phasions Buckboards Rockaways Surrers, Fanoy Trans, Victorias Landaulelles, Wagonetica Caris Ros Des Village Carts, Stanboics digs, Stanbos Phasions, Depot Wagons, Doctors Phasions, Ex. Tep Cabrioles, Runabouts, Campy Victoria Phasions. BARGAINS. BARGAINS.

VICTORIAS.

WE WILL STORE THEN PREE OF CHARGE, VAR-NISH THEM IN THE SPRING PREE OF CHARGE

FLANDRAU & CO.,

872 874 STS BROOME ST.

BRADLEY WAGONS.

Top Buggies Phaetons, Goddards, Extension Top Sur-reys and Cut Unders are desirable goods for the fall trade, and we have them in variety. A few Goodrich Buckboards in quariered oak natural wood that we would sacrifice a little on to close them out. Catalogue mailed on application. BRADLEY&CO., 14WARREN ST.

In our Repository you can find any style of business waren; 50) finest warens in the United States to see est from Lowest prices for best goods; our own make and warranted. Buy from the builders.

RACINE WAGON AND CARRIAGE CO., 131-338 South 5th av., N. Y.

R.

We make a specialty of light delivery wagons open, or with top, for country use. RAUINE WAGON AND CARRIAGE CO., 77-79 Wooster st., N. Y.

Riding Academies, EQUESTRIAN OUTFITS: Illustrated catalogues free. FOR DIFORCE, ALIMONY, AND DAMAGES

Mrs. Camp's Suits Against Her Musband and Mrs. Laura E. Pearsall. WATERBURY, Sept. 26.-An interesting story will be developed at the October term of the Supreme Court in the case of Camp against Camp and two cases of Camp against Pearsall. The plaintiff in these cases is Mrs. Sarah M. Camp of Bridgeport. She sues through John O'Neil, her lawyer, for divorce, on grounds of adultery, from her husband, Edwin A. Camp,

claiming \$25,000 alimony in one, and in another she sues Mrs. Laura E. Pearsall for \$25,000 for alienating her husband's affections. The third suit is to get possession of \$50,000 worth of real estate in Waterbury, which the plaintiff claims was deeded over by Camp to Mrs. Pearsall while he was under her influence.

The fair defendant is a dashing brunette of 42, and is the widow of Zopher Pearsall, who for years supplied the ocean steamships with meat at Fulton market. New York, In May, 1882, Pearsall died, and since then his widow has run the business in New York, Mr. Camp being her active business manager. Camp nursed Pearsall during his last illness, and afterward entered the employ of Mrs. Pearsall. Since then his wife has had an unhappy existence. She says her husband refused to provide her with means of support. Soon after entering the employ of Mrs. Pearsall he moved his household effects to Dobbs Ferry, but the plaintiff refused to live in the apartments he had taken, and returned to Bridge-port. The third suit is to get possession of \$50,000

ments he had taken, and returned to Bridgeport.

E. A. Camp, the defendant, is the son of A. P.
P. Camp, who for thirty years, until his death
last February, was a broker and real estate
man in Waterbury. At his death he left nearly
all his fortune, \$150,000, to his two sons. E. A.
Camp of Waterbury and Herbert P. Camp of
Chicago. The Pearsail family occupy a fine
home on Buck's Hill, a suburb of Waterbury,
and live in sumptuous style when not in New
York city. The Pearsail homestead is noted
for its hospitality, and nothing that wealth
can provide is wanting. It has long been the
resort of prominent New York brokers and
Connecticut business men.

Mrs. Long Loses 8700. Mrs. J. N. Long of 62 West Fifty-fifth street is in a state of mind. What her feelings are may easily be inferred from this notice, which she inserted in yesterday's papers:

Liberal Reward. -Lest, \$700, seven bills of \$100 LA each; supposed of dress 64 West 55th st.

She hasn't the slightest idea how she lost the money. On Thursday morning she left her house to go to the Broadway Bank. She had the money in seven crisp, new \$100 bills, carefully folded and in an envelope, in which there was also a letter. This envelope, together with some other papers, she thrust into the inable pocket of a small coat which she wore. Mrs. pocket of a small cost which she wore. Mrs. Long made some purchases in Bixth avenue, and then took the elevated road down town. She stapped up to the cashier's dosk, took the envelope from her pocket, and opened it. The money was gone. That is all she knows about it. She had intended to deposit \$600 and have the other bill changed for household expenses. She is positive, she says, that she wasn't robbed. If any honest person should find the money he can relieve Mrs. Long's state of mind by letting her know.

There were none of Buffalo Bill's Indians on the Wieland, and Indian Commissioner William A. Lyon and Gen. Whittlesey, the Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, who were on hand to have a talk with the Indians, were disappointed. Geo. Whittiesey thinks that something ought to be done to check immorality among the Indians whe travel with shows in Europe.

Randall Bled Worth Only \$5,000. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.-The Hon, Samuel I. Randall, who died at his Washington residence on the 13th of last April, falled to execute

a will, and to-day Register of Wills Gratz granted letters of administration on his estate to the widow, Fanny W. Bandall. The entire estate left by Mr. Bandall is valued at about \$5.000, and consists entirely of personal effects.



PIL STAIN OLD A REW FURNIYUNG WILL STAIN OLD AND FURNIYUNG WILL STAIN TUNNAND AND ST